

| WEDNESDAY, PEBRUARY 10, 18          | 73.   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Subscription by Mati-Post-paid.     |       |
| DAILY, Per Month                    | 00 40 |
| DATLY, Per Year                     |       |
| SUNDAY, Per Year                    | 3 00  |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year          | 8 00  |
| DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month         | 70    |
| WERELY, Per Year                    | 1 00  |
| Postage to Foreign Countries added. |       |
| THE SUN, New York                   | City. |

# Capital Punishment.

The amendment to the Electrical Execu tion law removing its press-gag feature was well. But it was not enough.

Yesterday Mr. STEIN introduced into the Asymbly a bill to complete the good work abolishing the law altogether and returning to the old method of capital punishment by hanging.

The bill ought to pass. At the last execu tion by electricity, the killing of Mo-ELVAINE at Sing Sing on Monday, it was made evident by the disagreement among the physicians and experts that the true and best method of administering the electrical current to produce death most surely and most pulckly is still a problem to be solved. Every execution by this means has been of the nature of an experiment on living men, horrible and revolting to civilization. Nor has there been demonstrated any compensating reduction of pain to the condemned as compared with hanging.

The trial of the new device has not been successful in any respect. The old method was much better. As the most disgraceful method of death in the opinion of mankind, it is the most effective means of inflicting capital punishment. Moreover, it is not a novelty, but has been approved by centuries of experience. The electrical execution is the recent invention of a few cranky reformers hunting around to find something with which to busy themselves. The Electrical Execution law should be expunged from the statute book wholly.

### What is a Snap Convention?

The word snap convention, which is now in every Mugwump mouth, is found in none of the English dictionaries, and doubtless many readers are uncertain as to its exact meaning or meanings. We will therefore define it for their benefit. A snap convention is a convention which is not satisfactory to Mugwumps, a Democratic convention, a convention which nominates Demo cratic candidates, a convention at which the Mugwumps snap and snarl.

The element of time has really nothing to do with the snap of a convention. For instance, if the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention were to be held on May 22 instead of Feb. 22. it would still be a snap convention, because it would still elect Democratic and not Mugwump delegates. The conventions that nominated Governor Hill in 1885 and 1888 were snap conventions, for they gave pain to the Mugwumps. The Democratic National Convention will be a snap convention, because it will nominate a Democrat and not a Mugwump.

In other words, any Democratic convention which is not Stuffed is a snap convention. The snap is not in the time, but in

### the quality. The German Emperor and Socialism

We are told that Kelser WILLIAM II dining last Thursday with Chancellor Ca-PRIVI, urged Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberals, to support the Education bill, on the ground that it would purge the rising generation of Socialist ideas. On the same occasion he is reported to have said to another member of Reichstag that, having become convinced that the Socialist party wished to attack the existing order, he had determined to take measures against them. Two days later seven Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the charge of high treason, and as since the repeal of the anti-Socialist laws, it seems evident that the Emperor's attitude toward socialism has been completely reversed.

It has not taken the young Kaiser long to change his mind on this subject, which first, it will be remembered, gave rise to a sharp difference of opinion between him and BISMARCK. When WILLIAM II. came to the throne, the veteran Chancellor was preparing to secure from the Reichstag an extension of the laws against the Socialists. BISMARCE held that no compromise was possible between the monarchy and the Social-Democratic party. which had never disguised its conviction that the existing order ought to be overthrown, and that dispute was only possible as to the means which should be taken to that end. The young Emperor, on the other hand, believed himself to be much wiser than the aged adviser of his grandfather, and took for granted that with a few vague promises and reassuring words he could transform the Socialists into loval subjects. He therefore allowed the socalled cartel parties, namely, the Conserva tives, Imperialists, and National Liberals to see that be personally desired the anti-Socialist laws to expire by limitation, and BISMARCK consequently found himself unable to get them renewed. Then the Kaiser proceeded to convoke his international labor conference, which, as the old Chancellor predicted, proved entirely abortive. From that day to this he has done nothing to attest the sincerity of his wish to an swer the demands of German workingmen. He cannot even claim any part in the Workmen's Insurance laws, which by no means meet with unmixed approval from Social-Democrats, for these were devised and passed by BISMARCK.

Although WILLIAM II. has done nothing to demonstrate the reality of his professed sympathy for working men, he has disclosed a keen disappointment at the failure of the Socialists to vete for all candidates known to enjoy his favor, and at their refusal to proclaim themselves entirely contented with the present conditions. He has such an extravagant sense of his importauce, and of the filial devotion of the Ger man people, that he supposed the Social Democrats would at the first good-natured overture from him consent to the extinction of their political organization. He was stonished to discover at the last general election for the Reichstag that the Socialists, instead of supporting the Government nominees, cast a vastly increased number of ballots for their own candidates, and thereby obtained a much larger representation in Parliament. Surprise became exasperation when the Socialist Congress at Erfurt unanimously reaffirmed its objections to the existing order, although a split took place between the majority, who advocated constitutional agitation, and the anarchical wing, which prefers more expeditious and violent measures. In a word, the young Kalser has found out how well founded was BREMARCE'S warning that the doctrines of

KARD MARK and the principle of paternal rovernment are essentially irreconcilable. Having abandoned the plan of propitiation and reverted to the programme of coercion, WILLIAM II. will, of course, soon learn, as BISMARCK learned, the difficulty of suppressing socialism by the cumbrous machinery of the common law defining and punishing the crime of treason. We may therefore expect to see shortly the same sovereign who prevented the reenactment of the special legislation against the Socialists, demanding its revival. Such a move on his part will destroy the last vestige of the popularity which at the outset of his reign he acquired among unthinking persons by philanthropical professions, which were based neither on deeply rooted sympathles nor on thorough knowledge of economical and historical facts.

### The Story of Murdered Missionaries.

Nearly two weeks ago a colored man brought to this office a story purporting to come from St. Paul de Loanda, West Africa, which, if true, would be read with great sorrow by many hundreds of people in this country. The story was to the effect that five American missionaries, three men and two women, had been massacred at the Palabala mission station. Seven converted natives had also lost their lives, and all the mission buildings had been burned and the cultivated fields laid waste.

There was reason to believe that the story was not true. The alleged letter from Loanda bore the date of Dec. 16. Loanda is connected with Europe by cable, and for several years the news of far less sensational events, involving trouble with natives in the Congo region, has invariably been received first by cable, either from Loanda or from St. Thomas. Palabala is not on the Congo, as the letter affirmed, but is a considerable distance south of it. The letter, moreover, described a situation at Palabala which existed two years ago, but has not existed since. The attempted explanation of the massacre was simply ridiculous. The writer endeavored to connect the tragedy with events occurring several years ago, which he described erroneously. He asserted further that Palabala was the scene of these events. while, as a matter of fact, they occurred over 200 miles further up the river. The story had every appearance of being the invention of some person not familiar with affairs on the Congo River.

We decided that we could not give currency to this irresponsible report of the cruel murder of five American missionaries Even had the story been less improbable. its publication would not have been justified without first ascertaining whether the society that sent these men and women to Africa as its agents had information confirming or disproving its accuracy. These missionaries are known throughout this country to every one who is interested in the work of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Their reports are read widely, the work they are doing is studied with interest, their welfare or misfortunes are matters of concern to thousands of people at home. The newspaper press discharges a serious duty when it records any wellauthenticated report that they have met a cruel and a tragic fate; but it is scandalous to print as a statement of facts, without a single qualifying expression, without any effort to learn the truth, a blundering, irre sponsible yarn to the effect that five American missionaries, including two women,

have been butchered by savages. This at least was the view that we took of the matter. Two of our contemporaries seem to have thought differently. One of them printed a condensed version of this young man's story as a "special cable-gram." The other gave the entire composition, including the absurd version of the cause of the tragedy, as "special correspondence from Loanda."

Our judgment as to the real nature and value of this alleged news is confirmed by a letter sent to this office from the headquarters of the missionary society in Bos ton, where it is believed that "the story was made up by some person who is unaware of the changes which have been made in our station at Palabala within the last two years." As a matter of fact there is now only one missionary at Palabala. No white women are there. Most of the work of that station has been transferred to Matadi, the starting point of the Congo Railroad, where about a hundred white men are now living, and where such a tragedy could not possibly occur.

As a mere question of newspaper policy, is it worth while for reputable metropolitan journals to permit themselves to impose upon their readers a pitiful lie, the true character of which would stand revealed upon the slightest investigation?

# Bishop Coxe's View.

We are sorry to say that when it comes to worldly facts ministers of the Gospel are not unlikely to be among the loosest and most careless of public speakers. They may do very well when they deal with the undemonstrable in the realm of faith and dogma, but when they treat of the affairs of this world they are fonder of generalizations than they are impressed with the duty of accumulating facts to base them on.

A conspicuous illustration of this clerical weakness is afforded by the remarks of Bishop CLEVELAND COXE at Baltimore last Sunday evening on the subject of immigration. Immigration, said the Bishop of Western New York, is moral poison for us "It makes the air we breathe unwholesome nay, infectious." The Goths and Vandals were not more formidable to primitive Christian civilization than are the hordes of foreigners who are now coming hither. Under their influence "the higher civilization introduced by our forefathers" "is

already perishing." This is a very alarming generalization, but where are the facts on which the Bishop bases it? Is it true that our higher civilization is perishing, and if it is true, is im-

migration the cause of the calamity? Since the beginning of this century the immigration to the United States has aggregated about 16,000,000, and of that great number of foreign settlers, more than ninetenths have come over since 1847, or during the last forty-five years. They have been nearly as many as the whole population of the Union was in 1840, and they and theirs must make up something like a half of our present population. Has this country been

running down during that period? As to its material advancement there can be no question for it is demonstrable by statistics. It has been unexampled in the history of the world, and obviously this wonderful development could not have occurred without the immigration. The progress in settling this country and utilizing its resources would have been retarded by a century if the millions of foreigners had not come over to assist in the task.

During the period of this great immigration the republic has also made the most important moral and political advancement in its whole history. It has destroyed slavery and preserved itself. Those beneficent results could never have been accomplished without the immigration and the increased

preponderance of numbers, wealth, and all material resources which it brought to the Northern States. That is a very heavy

entry on the credit side of the immigration. What must we put on the debit side? The immigration has built up the great States of the West, and it has also increased enormously the urban population in all the Northern States. Is the West inferior in its moral tone, and in its devotion to the political principles of the republic, and has civilization retrograded in the cities? So far as religion goes, the West has proved itself to be more conservative than the East during the present period of theological revolution. The population of the West, too, is more like the population of the Union antecedent to the immigration than that of any part of this country, except the South. It is chiefly occupied with the tilling of the soil. In many respects the old American spirit is preserved most at the West and the South.

So far as the great cities are concerned, there is no question as to their vast improvement since 1847. When Bishop Coxe was a young man in New York, for instance, the town was badly lighted, wretchedly paved, frequently devastated by widespread fires, and subject to riots of the most violent kind. It was not until 1845, or just before the beginning of the great immigration, that the Croton water was fully introduced. The most valuable and important development of the town has occurred since that time. Now York has become more beautiful outwardly and materially, and morally its progress has not been less. The municipal Government is better and the protection of life and property more efficient. It is a more enjoyable place to live in, a far more highly civilized community, than when Bishop Coxe was rector of Calvary Church in 1859. If, when he comes to New York, he had now to endure the discomforts to which he was obliged to submit then, if he found the political situation and the social environment as they were then, he would go to Baltimore and preach a sermon about our degradation which would make his discourse of last Sunday evening seem mild by comparison.

The time may have come when the situation of this country makes it desirable to take measures for changing our old-time policy of inviting and encouraging immigration and substituting restrictions upon its voluntary course; but Bishop Coxe presents no fact of our past history which shows that, so far, it has proved dangerous. It has rather contributed and contributed powerfully to the progress and development of our civilization. This is a greater and better country because of it. Instead of perishing, our civilization has been lifted far higher since 1847 than it was when left to us by our forefathers. If he is doubtful as to this, and regards it as a mere unsupported and unsupportable assertion, we refer Bishop Coxe to MacMaster's History of the American People, to EGGLESTON'S descriptions of Colonial life, to Mrs. LAMB's History of New York, and to many other of the recent pictures of the real America antecedent to the period of the great immi-

gration. Finally, though we disagree with Bishop Coxe as to matters of fact, we recognize and applaud the true American spirit in him. That sentiment he has displayed on many occasions, and it excuses much.

### Gen. Harrison and the New York Republicans.

The Republican politicians of this town who went to Washington last week for the purpose of inducing the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON to turn Democratio holdovers in this town out of office, and make things pleasanter and warmer generally for the Republican brethren here, have returned unsatisfied and full of wrath. They found the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON no more disposed to geniality than ever, but still resolved to please himself whether he succeeds in pleasing anybody else or not. Probably the knowledge that Mr. BLAINE was soon to write a letter of declination made Gen. HARRISON a little more rigid in his treatment of his visitors from New Vet the visitors were essentially right. It is bad politics to keep Democrats in office under a Republican Administration; and the New York Republican politicians like that sort of thing as little as would the Republican politicians of Gen. HARBISON'S own State. Even if he regards his renomination as certain, he cannot afford to be on bad terms with the politicians of New York.

We wonder if he is trying to please the Mugwumps by showing his modified and gentle interest in their principle that to the vanquished belong the spolls. The Stuffing having been knocked out, the Mugwumps must either join the Columbians or vote for the Republican candidate. The Democratic candidate will be a representative of that plain, resolute, and thoroughgoing Democracy which, if it wins, will use the advantages of victory to the fullest extent. Some of the Massachusetts Mugwumps have announced themselves as ready to vote even for Mr. BLAINE if a candidate like Senator HILL should be put up by the Democrats, and Gen. HARRISON is infinitely less objectionable to them than

Mr. BLAINE would be. We wonder if Gen. HARRISON has hopes from the teapot tempest of the Mugwumps and fears to offend them by consenting to a vigorous Republican policy in this State. At any rate, he is doing exactly what the Democrats want to have him do. The active politicians of his party have long been dissatisfied with his course in regard to the offices. It was natural to suppose that he would make some efforts to satisfy them as the time for the election of delegates to the National Convention drew near, but it doesn't appear that he has any intention of complying with their demands. It remains to be seen whether the men whom he has rebuffed will maintain an armed neutrality. or engage in active warfare against him. If he will do nothing for them, he can't expect that they will put themselves out to do anything for him.

We guess that the Scotch song writer ROBERT BURNS, who sang the melodies of life. love, mirth, faith, heroism, freedom, grief, warfare, and Barleycorn, is the object of more affection and laudation in Scotland than any other song writer is, or ever was, in any other country. The Glasgow Herald of Jan. 23 publishes reports of the celebrations that were held throughout Scotland, the previous day and night, in commemoration of Burns's birthday. Judging by the number of these reports, it looks as though the day had been celebrated in every city, town, hamlet, and shire of the country, from the Orkney Isles to the Cheviot Hills. Banquets were given, bagpipes played, speeches made, reels danced, bumpers drunk, haggises eaten, and songs sung in his honor. All the classes of Scotch society, from the upper to the middle and down to the lower and underneath that to the lowest, celebrated. and so also did both the wicked people and the godly. In looking over the speeches we are almost led to sus pect that some of the speakers, singers, and pipers were half daft—which is the Scotch for crazy-so rampant did they become at the

sound of the name of Bunns. The Scotch peo ple are apt to get into a state of mind which they describe in Latin as perfereidum ingeniopers that the whole of them got into this per-fervid condition on the 25th of last month in honor of Bunns, born 1759, died 1708. It is not only in his native land that the Scotch song writer, who left only a little book of rhymes behind him, is honored year after year, but in every country where Scotchmen live, and they live in all latitudes, from the equator to the poles. Ask ANDREW CARNEGIE. We do not know of any other country tha has a song writer who is the idol of the whole

of its people, and who has been idolized for a

The German traveller in Africa, Dr. Jun-MER, in his new book about his old travels in Africa, repeats his familiar stories concerning the way in which he got along with the natives when he went from Khartoum to the equitorial province in 1879-1883. He did not go there to fight the tribes, and he did not need to slaughter them. He took along with him an assortment of electric toys, musical instruments, picture books, masks, marionette figures, miniature railways, and other things of which the natives knew nothing; he entertained the chiefs and their tribes therewith. won their friendship thereby, and became a favorite whose company was sought by the most warlike savages. This was the safest, cheapest, wisest, and most philanthropic policy that Dr. JUNKER could have adopted.

A new departure has been made by Columbia College, and it may prove to be of much public usefulness. During the last week a number of courses of university instruction were opened to properly qualified persons. without any requirement of previous examination. Of these courses of lectures, essays, and prescribed reading, described as "courses open to auditors," there are altogether fortythree, in nine departments, the department of philosophy, ethics, and psychology, the department of experimental psychology, the department of Greek, the department of Latin. the department of English, the department of the Germanic languages, the department of the Romance languages, the department of the Semitic languages, and the department of Sanskrit. The courses in languages are especially varied and comprehensive, including lectures on the Greek lyric poets. on PINDAR, THEOCRITUS, and DEMOSTHENES, on PLATO, on the New Testament in Greek, and on Greek art; on the historical development of the Latin language; on the language and litcrature of SHAKESPEARE; on GOETHE'S Faust; on the history of German literature and the German language: on old Norse literature and Icelandic; on old High German, Danish, and Swedish; on the history of the Danish drama on French literature in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; on French poetry in the nineteenth century; on literary criticism in France; on Biblical Hebrew and rabbinica Hebrew: on Semitic palæography; on Assyrian Arabic, Syriac, and Ethiopic; on Sanskrit, and on the general study of language. This cortainly is a magnificent programme from which to pick and choose.

The most generally valuable lectures or courses of study are, however, those under the head of phiosophy, ethics, and psychology; on such topics, for instance, as the history of philosophy from the rise of Christianity to the present time; on the philosophy of Kant and the subsequent movement of thought in Germany; on the psychology of childhood and the construction and practical operation of a chool curriculum; on the scope and methods of modern ethics, and especially the lectures on the ethical basis of philanthropic and relief labors, with a detailed study of practical problems and institutions.

The fees charged are at the rate of \$15 to the session, from February to May, for each hour of attendance per week, but in no case will more than \$150 be charged for any combination of courses. Admission to certain spe cified courses is, moreover, restricted to those whose qualifications are satisfactory to the professors concerned.

This system of "courses to auditors" is

especially interesting as the most practical example as yet afforded by any institution of learning here of a real university extension At Harvard and various other colleges, special students are admitted on somewhat analogous conditions, but neither at Cambridge nor other the land is there collected within so small a compass so large and varied a body of curious and energetic young men, eager for learning and competent to apply it, as in the metropolitan area of Greater New York. This is one of the most important steps and not the least public-spirited as yet taken by Columbia in he direction of what may be called its new departure, an attempt to realize the modern ideal of a university, and to promote to its utmost the diffusion of the higher learning among the dollar-seeking, material, striving, ever-busy people at its gates.

English syndicates are reported to be investing heavily in port wine. One London man has bought 15,000 pipes, or 1,800,000 gallons, a quantity which even gentlemen as accomplished and thirsty as Monsieur ATRO and Monsieur Pournos would find respectable. As for the quantity of podagrous pain therein concealed, the imagination shrinks back appalled at it. Why didn't the great BLAIR try to be made Minister to Portugal, that he might remonstrate against the evils of port and induce the Portuguese Government to close its vaults? We expect to hear any day that the bizarre old buffer has organized a force of cranks for the purpose of uprooting the vineyards of Europe and hanging the proprietors as pirates.

### Governor Hill's Magnificent Services, From the Americas Daily Times Recorder,

"Nothing succeeds like success" is an axiom that is being thoroughly demonstrated these days by the strong tide of popular sentiment that is settling toward Senator David B. Hill as the material out of which the next President is to be made.

His success in the management of the New York political situation was signal, the crowning glory of which was the confirmation by the highest Court of Appeals in the State of the claims he made for the Democratic ticket. Such a triumph seldom occurs in politics so clear cut and complete, and attributable so thoroughly to the ability and management of one man.

It looks now as if the Democrats were getting to the point of saying that nothing is too high for the man to whom the national Democracy in general, and the New York State Democracy in particular, owe so much.

From the Boston News.

Here is a story of the last Congress: One dull day in the sepate Mr. Blair was walking up and down be bind that august body, his head bowed in meditation Ingalls sat in his seat casting his lynx's eyes about for something to break the monotony. There was only

See Blair !" asked ingalls of his neighbor. "He thinks he's thinking," quietly remarked the wis.

Hill Echoes from All Around. From the Meridian Note.

From the Gramsboro Daily Record. Hill and Gray—that's the ticket to win with.

From the Bultimore American.
If Hill's strength is to be judged by his opposition, he a a very strong man indeed. From the Ohio Democrat.

We would bail the nomination of ex-Governors Hill of ow York and Gray of Indians as an exhibition

Praise from a Mugwump Democrat From the Richmond State.

Tax Sur is noted for the vigor and snap of its edialways been regarded as a model

THE ANTI-DEMOCRATS.

More of Magwampery. To the Editor of The Sun-Str: The meeting which has been called for to-morrow evening at Cooper Union will mark the slimax of the present insensate, illogical, vituperative, and un-Democratic attack aimed at the Hon. David B. Hill. It will mark that elimax because from that hour the movement, so far skilfully coddled, will fall away and gradually subside into a state of innocuous desuctude, save for its inventors. That this builition is insensate, illogical, and un-Democratic should be easily demonstrated.

That it is vituperative requires no elucidation. It is not necessary to advance proof that this meeting has been called for a purpose specifically inimical to Senator Hill. The pretence protest against a "snap" convention, a "midwinter" convention, and other buga-boos is only a pretence. The prime aim and intent of the plotters who are guiding this movement is to assail the man recently Governor of this State, the man now its junior Senator, and the man who, under all circum stances, has not merely proclaimed himself. but has proved himself to be, a Democrat. It is high time that Democrats should turn

themselves to a prayerful consideration of

what Democracy is and of what the word Democrat should signify. Mugwump and atuous Cleveland newspapers would sum up Democracy in the simple word Cleveland. In fact, they insist that Mr. Cleveland is in many ways greater than his party. This should be readily conceded, provided Mr. Cleveland's party be merely Mugwumps. When, however, it is deliberately urged that Mr. Cleveland is greater than the Democratic party, there is a reasonable ground of doubt as to the premise It would be a great misfortune to this country were any one man to be greater than the Democratic or the Republican party. For it is the people who constitute these great political organizations. When therefore, the people of the United States of America shall grow so stinted in brains, so enervated, vapid, and void of intellectual fire as to be swamped in the individual prominence of any one man, compelled to look to him for political salvation, dependent upon him for policy and guidance. then indeed will our people have fallen into sad and doleful times.

But such is not the case. The great ocean of intellectual, moral, and political forces in operation from Acadia to Los Angeles and from Key West to Tacoma can no more be engulfed in one man's personality than could the great Atlantic be hemmed in by the contour of Mr. Cleveland's person. Neither could the boundless energy of mind existing in either of the great parties of this country be absorbed within a like circumscription.

Yet there was a day when Mr. Cleveland thought himself big enough to swallow. digest, and assimilate the Democratic party. Frue, only a vainglorious and pig-headed man be led into this abnormal phrenological state. Yet history records the fact. Then it was that Mr. Cleveland, vainly imagining that he had been swept in from Buffalo to Albany and thence to Washington, not by the votes of the people, but through a special dispensation of Providence for his personal and private bonefit, launched his free trade message. It is not necessary to suggest that this step might have been taken on the Red Top real estate basis with a view to the future, nor that immense English syndicates, massing their manufacturing interests, were thereby strangely subserved—but the fact remains that Mr. Cleveland launched his message. And he did it not as the result of conferences with farsighted leaders from all parts of the land, not as sequent to their united conclusion from the whole situation, but against their deliberate judgment and vehement protests. In plain, Mr. Cleveland did not act as a leader, but as the personal representative of his own ego. And so doing, he wilfully and deliberately knocked the Presidential prospects of the Democratic party for November, 1888 into smithereens. He had cancted the role which he fondly imagined Providence had assigned to him. He had scorned the leaders of the party and he had gone forth on the theory that he was greater than them all heaped together. Yea, verily, he was greater than his party. The Cleveland moth, however, remains buzzing in the brain of the Mugwump and in the mind of the sorehead it vaunteth itself. And because the Cleve'and worshippers have made up their minds that their idol is not to be set up again by Democrats who desire to win an election on principle instead of "shooting off their mouths" in order to give exercise to their vanity and daily practice to their bumptiousness, the worshippers have turned their batteries upon the one man who can win, at least in so far as the result of the next Presidential election shall hinge upon the vote of the State of New York. e led into this abnormal phrenological state. Yet history records the fact. Then it was that

in so far as the result of the next Presidential election shall hinge upon the vote of the State of New York.

In developing their line of attack upon Senator Hill. the Mugwumps and soreheads have all caught the Cleveland disease which may be designated as the "holier than thou" complaint. Not one of them but says he is a better man than the Hon. David Bennett Hill. And, therefore, with one accord they all jump up in chorus and whoop it out that Senator Hill is a "really dreadful man, you know." Let them be followed a little way in detail.

The worshippers and the blatherskites declare that Mr. Hill is nothing but a politician, and a self-seeking one at that. If Mr. Hill would only devote his lifetime to "seeking" in behalf of the worshippers and the blatherskites instead of following his own worthy ambition, he would tickle the ribs of the pigmies immensely. But he prefers to live for his own advancement, forscoth! It has become a part of the faith of these political guerrillas that a politician of the regular army is a thing to be tabooed, decred, ostracized, William R. Grace, E. Ellery Anderson, and Wheeler H. Peckham, attorney for Mr. Grace, are undoubtedly just the gentlemen to set the pace as to what shall be damned and who shall be saved in politics. It is hardly fair, to be sure, to take members of the hart to task when they stand in politics shoulder to shoulder with their clients, a fact which leads one to wonder what henchman it is of Mr. Cleveland who is beckoning in the background to Mr. Andersen. It cannot surely be a member of the late Cleveland Cabinet. Mr. Coudert, whom every one who has met him has met but to love, is the only man not to be accounted for in the group. It is probable that his dislike of such a politician as Hill is due to his association with Mr. Cleveland and the aristocratic atmosphere which that ceutleman has brought with him as his Buffalo heritage.

And yet these gentlemen have formally pronounced Senator Hill a dreadful and wicked man.

The Kening Post, which invariably,

tocratic atmosphere which that gentleman has brought with him as his Buffalo heritage.

And yet these gentlemen have formally pronounced Senator Hill a dreadful and wicked mu.

The Ecching Post, which invariably, consistently, and strangely turns up in behalf of English syndicates whether focussed in this country or Chill or Peru or Brazil, characterizes Senator Hill as a low-down politician. It has hunted his political pedigree away back to Elmira and unearthed there an alleged somebody who tells awill, things about Mr. Hill as a ward politician. This is going a long way back to put the stamp of sanctify upon anenymous cussedness. But it shows how the Mugwump instinct canbles it to go nosing about for something rotten in Denmark. But why "Larry" should go beating the bush in Elmira and not try his hand in Ruffalo passeth comprehension. Truly the Mugwump is given over to his idels.

The gentlemen who to-morrow evening will "take a whack" at Senator Hill in a round-about manner insist that he is "unserqualious." And all they can offer in proof of it is that he has risen from the ranks to the leadership of men by the force of his own will brains, and character. Because he recognizes a ward politician as a creature entitled to walk the earth and with as good instincts and as legitimate a function as the politician who leaves his party in the lurch after having been lifted up by it, Mr. Hill is stigmatized for still keeping up an interest in "heelers." The great I Am would have "dropped them" long ago. No doubt Mr. Cleveland has been subjected to a special kind of dispensation of sanctification which makes it proper that he should associate with "gentlemen" only. One would think that to be in Mr. Cleveland's company even a few minutes would make a saint of him.

All this is picayune. But the Hilliophobists do not know fit. They pext call him a "Czar." a "dictator." and assign other monarchical attributes to him, never stopping to reflect that he is simply a loader. The greater the leadership to which and he looked

is ridiculous. Even if he did steal it, he puriolized it from "Tom" Platt, who thought he had gerrymandered the State so that the Senate would remain a perpetual fee simple in Republican hands. Air. Hill did not "steal" the State from the people. Whatever he did, he did under the authority of law, in harmony with lawfully established codes of procedure, and as a representative of a 50,000 majority of crizens of the State. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hill did nothing of himself. He acted merely in harmony with the party leaders of the State and with their representatives in the Assembly and the Senate. Republicans found that Senator Hill's energies simply went to enable the people to come into their own. And yet they cry "Wolf" and, to cover up the weakness of their position, decline to carry "the great theft" to the Court of Appeals, under the prefence that they could not get justice there. They well know that the people have spoken, and that Senator Hill has been merely a representative force to render valid a republican form of government in the State of New York. The majority shall rule.

It is charged that the coming Convention of Feb. 22 is a "snap" Convention and other unmeaning things. It is a Convention regularly called. Is it not? It has behind it the State of New York. The majority shall rule.

Pemocratic Committee, has it not? And the committee is duly and properly constituted, is it not? Then what's the matter with the Mugwumps, the Pharisees, and the renegades? Are they the Democratic parity? Shall they dictate a late Convention instead of an early one? Is the flow of Democracy confined to the month of April or May, and does it stagnate in February?

This petty minority, wherein twenty-five men are wagged by one man and the twenty-five in turn oneh was; his score of heelers who claim to hold chattel mortgages on purity, patriotism, good English, and the cyclopædia, are prating themselves wild over the machine, and, of all things, the "Hill machino." The Hill machine, so called, is the Democratic parit

#### A REBUKE TO THE BRITISH PRESS. Prof. Goldwin Smith on the Dealings of the United States With Chill.

From the Washington Post.

United States With Chil.

Prom the Enhiston Post.

Capt. W. S. Schley of the cruiser Baltimore was banqueted last night at the Shoreham by Mr. James B. Montgomery of Oregon, who had invited a distinguished company to meet him, composed of officers of every branch of the national Government, including the Senate, House of Representatives, army, navy, assistants to the Cabinet officers, representatives of the press, and civilians.

Mr. Montgomery introduced as one of the speakers Prof. Goldwin Smith. He said:

"I gladly take advantage of the courteous invitation of our host to express my regret, as an Englishman, at the reported uiterances of a portion of the British press respecting this Chilian affair. I say 's nortion of the British press." There is at least one notable exception. Perhaps there are more. The cable, like the other ministers of public instruction and amusement, is sometimes a little sensational, perhaps even a little malicious. Let us hope that the worst has come to us and the bost has stayed behind. Some allowance must be made, too, for possible misinformation; at least, we in Canada have often reason to complain that the British press is misled by partisan correspondents at Ottawa. In all countries under party government party will make itself felt, even in diplomatic questions. Party has criticised your President's message on this occasion, though to me the message seemed entirely temperate, dignilled, and logically conclusive. Nobody, I am sure, who was on the spot could have reasonably found fault with the spirit and bearing of the American people during this dispute with Chili. There was no violence, no aggressiveness, no appearance of a propensity to display superior power by trampling on the weaker nation. No desire has been shown but that of unholding international law, to vindicate which was the duty of the American people, not only to themselves, but to the whole community of nations.

"The weakness of an offending power may be a reason for long suffering and forbearance on the part o

ments, whether monarchical or aristocratic, and in its achievements on every field—to such a one, I say, these recurrent outbreaks of III feeling between its different branches are saddening in the highest degree. But there is one sure remedy which will be applied when nations, and Great Britain among them, understand rather better their own true interests and the real sources of their honor and their greatness. America, on principle, lets Europe alone; when Europe can bring herself, on the same principle, to let America alone, all will be well. If these Behring Sea and fisheries questions which give so much trouble and are always threatening complications, were only between two American communities, no European power interfering, they would be settled in a day."

Heroines of Peace. From the Atchison Daily Globe

During the old war times two girls rode up and down the streets of Atchison with pistols in ther belts. Both of them are living to-day, the mothers of large families.

# Hill in Balabow Land.

From the St. Paul Daily Globs. Among the Democratic leaders of St. Paul to whom the masses of the party are wont to turn for counsel and guidance none stands higher in the public estimation than the Hon William Dawson, President of the Bank of Minnesota. "In my judgment," said he yes-terday, "Grover Cleveland is a Presidential impossi-bility, and I say candidly and frankly that I regard David B. Hill as the coming man. He is the most conspicuous and picturesque figure before the Ameri-can public to-day. When there was that great wrong to be righted in New York State he displayed the iron nerve of an Andrew Jackson and the shrewd sagnetty of a Samuel J. Tilden. Such a man we want at the bead

From the Harrisburg Patriot.
Col. Simpsky is said to be ready for war. By the way. he Colonel is always ready for something.

Out of Pittsburgh's Society's Midst

From the Pittsburgh Press.

It is permitted us to announce that the fair young ady who has purioused one of the most popular gen-lemen of our city right out of our midst is Miss boots of Philadelphia, a daughter of the Hon. John Scott.

# I be Imperial Jack-in-the-box.

From Punch.

I am the very pattern of a Modern German Emperor,

Omniscient and omnipotent. I ne'er give way to temper, or If now and then I run a-muck in a Malay-like fashion. As there's method in my madness, so there's purpose in my passion.
The my aim to manage everything in order categorical; My faine as Commos maker I intend shall be instorical. I know they call me Paul Pry, say Pm fussy and prag-But that's because sheer moonshine always hates the mathematical. I'm not content to play the King with an imperial pose Whatever is marked private I shall up and poke my hose in it.

He won't let drowsing dogs lie, ho'll stir up the tabby sleephing Tom; In fact, he is the model of a modern German peeping Tom!

I bounce into the ball room when they think I'm fast a seep at home.

And measure steps and skirts and things and mark what state folks teep at home.

Watch the foliet of young beauty on the very strictest.

Evangelize the army and keep sentries to their duty. On the navy, and the clergy, and the schools, my wise sves shool lish's, sir.

I'm awfully perticular to regulate the footlights, sir.

I preach sermons to my soldiers and arrange their duds and duels, too,

And tallow their poor noses, when they've colds, and mix their gruets, to:

I'll make everybody moral, and obedient, and frugal, sir. In fact I'm an imperial edition of McDougalt, air !

He'd compel us to drink water and restrain us when to In fact, he is the model of a modern German peda-gogue. I we all the god-like attributes, omniscient, ubiquitous, I mean to squeich free impulse, which is commonly in-

I mean to aqueto free impulse, which is commonly inguittons.

But what's the good of being Chief Inspector of the UniAnd prying into everything, from pompous law to puny
Virse.

If everything, or nearly so, shows a confounded tendency
Togoright of its own accord! My Masterful Respiran-Would radiate aurorally, a world would gaze on trustingly.

If only things in general wouldn't go on so disgustingly.

Where is the pull of being earth's Inspector autocrat-

When the progress I'd be motor of seems mainly auto-Hooray! My would be Jupiter, a parvenu He's not the true Olympian, Jack-in-the-box to cold

Help yourself to got rid of that cough or sold or any astimatic or throat trouble by using Dr. D. Jayne's Hi-

GEN. LITTLEFIELD DID NOT ANSWER But Ris Counsel Says Re Will Be Here on Monday to Be Tried,

Assistant District Attorney Davis called to the bar of Part II. of the General Sessions, yes-terday, Gen. Milton S. Littlefield, indicted with Dr. Walter M. Fleming for grand larceny in the first degree in obtaining, in June, 1890, \$5,100 from Mrs. Stephani, mother of Alphonse J. tephani, who was then under indictment for the murder of ex-Judge Reynolds, his mother's lawyer. Mrs. Stephani desired to have her son declared insane. Gen. Littlefield, as alleged, represented that he and Dr. Fleming could arrange this for her, but that it would

leged, represented that he and Dr. Fleming could arrange this for her, but that it would cost her about \$5,000. Mrs. Stephani, the allegation is, paid the money to Littlefield and Fleming.

A Commission was appointed to pass upon Stephani's mental condition. It was composed of Dr. Meredith Clymer. Dr. Fleming, and Lawyer Gilbert M. Speir. Dr. Clymer and Lawyer Gilbert M. Speir. Dr. Clymer and Lawyer Speir reported that they regarded Stephani as same. Dr. Fleming was of the opinion that he was insane. Judge Martins was informed of Fleming's alleged dealings with Mrs. Stephani, and he set aside the report. A new Commission found that Stephani was same. He was tried, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State prison for life.

Gen. Littlefield did not respond when his name was called yesterday. So Mr. Davis moved that Littlefield's bail be forfeited and that a bench warrant be issued for his greet. Judge Fitzgerald granted the motion. Littlefield's surety in \$7,500 is Mrs. Henrietta Taicott of 7 West Fifty-seventh street. Before the warrant was signed, however, Littlefield sounds. Lawyer A. J. Porry, appeared and said that neither Littlefield nor Mrs. Talcott had received notice that Littlefield would be arraigned, and that if the bench warrant was withheld he would produce Littlefield, who was in Boston, on Monday. Mr. Davis agraed to withhold the bench warrant. Littlefield will be nut on trial as soon as he returns to the city, and then Dr. Fleming will be tried.

#### AN OFFICE FOR WM. M. GRINNELL. Vice-President Morton's Neshaw to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of William M. Grinnell of New York to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, vice John B. Moore, resigned.

William Morton Grinnell is the nephewo lee-President Morton, and is a lawyer at 47 William street. He was much surprised yesterday when he heard of his nomination, as e had not sought the office. When he saw Vice-President Morton last week he said to him that he would not object to the office of Judge of the Consular Tribunal in Egypt or Judge of the Consular Tribunal in Egypt or Assistant Judge when a vacancy should occur. Mr. Grinnell said that he would, of course, accept the Secretaryship. The post of Judge in Egypt is worth \$50000 a year, and is an appointment for life. The saiary of Third Assistant Secretary of State is only \$5,000.

Mr. Grinnell was born in New York city in 1857. After completing a course at Harvard he went to Germany to study and then returned to the Columbia Law School, from which he received an LL B. Mr. Grinnell is a Bachelor of Letters of the University of France. From 1844 until 1883 he practised law in Paris, and during that time he was counsel to the American Legation. He was counsel for the French Government in the copyright business at Washington. Mr. Grinnell is an active Republican worker. publican worker.

### JUDGE PRYOR QUESTIONS A LAWYER, And Dismisses Mrs. Voss's Application for

An undefended suit of Mrs. Louisa Voss for an absolute divorce from Herman Voss was dismissed by Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, who wrote on the papers, Evidence insufficient; collusion apparent."

Frank O. Barnes, who was called by the wife, said he did not tell any one that he was familiar with any evidence in the case, and could not understand how Samuel Oppenheim. counsel for Mrs. Voss, came to subposna him. The

Judge asked him his business, and he replied:
"Professional druggist."
"Where are you in business?"
"Is it necessary for me to answer that ques-

"Is it necessary for me to answer that question?"

No. You may go," responded the Judga, who thereupon put Lawyer Oppenheim on the stand.

"How did you hear that the last witness knew of what he has described?"

"I heard a conversation in which a friend of the defendant said Barnes knew these facts."

Do you not know that the defendant gave this information himself?"

"No. sir"

"You only heard it by chance from an outsider? Well. I shall dismiss the case."

Lawyer Oppenheim said he would move for a new trial.

# SUNBEAMS.

-A cluster of Mayflowers was plucked near Machine Me., on Jan. 30.

—Fryeburg (Me.) Academy will celebrate its centen nial anniversary this year. The academy was once taught by Daniel Webster.

rill have a cottage built at Tremont, Mount Desert, and intends to pass her summers there. -Farmers near Leeds, N. D., are complaining of the

great quantities of the unthrashed grain, flax seeming to be the favorite food. A current sarcasin on probibition in Maine is found in the announcement of a Bar Harbor saloon keeper. who declares that he is going out of business on so

count of excessive competition. -At a big cattle sale in Kansas City recently, said to be the largest in that city since the boom times of 1882 and 1883, the Waddingham Bell Ranch Cattle Company of New Mexico sold 4,000 two-year-old steers at \$10 a head and 3,000 three-year-old steers at \$10 a head. The ranch company owns 700,000 acres of land.

-Great schooners come to grief as well as small cratt, and some of the big fellows die young. The fourmaster John Paul, 1.433 tons, built at Bath in 1889, is n the harbor of Providence, R. I., having been scuttled to quench a fire in her cargo of 2,700 tons of coal, She cost \$76,000 and was insured for \$56,000. She was the

heaviest sparred vessel on the coast.

The last few relics of the Maine mining crare are disappearing, and soon nothing will remain but the many holes in the ground which diafgure the country-side and serve as pitfalls for unwary cattle and sheep. The machinery of the Douglass Bluehill, and Stewart mines at Bluebill, Hancock county, has been sold to a Boston firm, and is now being shipped as old iron. —Two strange fish were taken in a trawi net off the

coast of Maine recently. One, the lampris, is the only specimen of the kind ever taken in Eastern waters. In shape it is like a very large sunfish, and its weight was about 300 rounds. Its back was of a beautiful sky blue, the sides were snowy white, and the fine scarlet. The other fish, the ccolar of the Canary Islands, is com mon in warm latitudes, but has never before been taken as far north as in this case. Both were taken at a depth of 1,000 feet. -A recent instance of man's inhumanity to woman

is related in Maine. After she had milked the cows, strained the milk into thirteen atone crocks, carried the crocks down into the cellar, skimmed the cream, washed the crocks and put them on the fence palings to dry, heated skim milk for the calves and carried it to the barn for them, got the cream ready for churning, put for husbands support on the table, and then husried to take the crying baby, the farmer's wife said that she was tired, and asked her husband to buy her a portable creamery, in order to highten her labors. The farmer replied that he couldn't afford it, and the next day he went to town and bought a riding plough, pay ing for it with the butter money.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

France's last torpedo boat made twenty-three knots and a haif in a bad ses. Gen. Annenkoll is at work on the plan for a canal be-

ween the Black rea and the Caspian. Australian eggs are now shipped to London, thanks to an extraordinary new process of preservation. The fluesian tovernment is going to try giving a certain area of land in the departments of Saratow and Samura, to be cultivated in common by all the inhab-

Stants of each commune.

The Cultury Academy, or Cooks' Institute, of Faris has petitioned the City Council to increase its prestige by naming a street Careme, after Antoino

tige by naming a street Careine, after antonic Careine, the chef of Talleyrand.

On Jan. 19 the bells of Brussels rang for the T90th
time to celebrate the return from the Holy Land of
those citizens of Brussels who had joined the first cru-

A young American woman named Nelson, who has been performing in a Paris cafe chantant for some years, is at work on a thirty days' fast in London to prove the efficacy of a potent elixir made of herbs from South America.

A former City Chamberlain of London wrote thus in his will.

his will: "I desire and direct that my funeral may be of the simplest and least expensive kind, without car-riages if possible, and that my body be interred in ground which has not undergone the ceremony of consecration, believing that the Lord and saviby His burial sufficiently consecrated the earth for the of my poor remains, and desiring to testif against a prevailing superstition that the character of the ground in which a human being is interred, or the nature of the funeral ceremony, or the status of the minister who may be employed, can affect the cond-tion of a description and